

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLIII. No. 7335.

號六十一二年七十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORKE, Regent Circus, E. C. BATES & HENRY, E. C., 31, Walbrook, E. C. SCHAFFER & CO., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 101, Cannon Street, E. C. PARIS AND EUROPE:—AMERI PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BAN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORKE, Melbourne and Sydney. Ceylon:—W. M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHECARY'S, Colombo. SINGAPORE, SRIKAT, &c.:—SAYL & Co., Squire, Singapore. C. HENSEN & Co., Manila.

## BANKS.

### NOTICE.

#### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1. 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at a time will not be received. No deposit may be deposited more than \$250 in any one year. 3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option have their account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. 4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances. 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, June 1, 1887. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000 RESERVE FUND, \$4,500,000 RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION, \$200,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PFD. SHAREHOLDERS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq. Deputy Chairman—M. GROTH, Esq. H. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq. W. H. F. DABBY, Esq. H. L. DALMUYER, Esq. Hon. A. P. McKEWEN, Esq. Hon. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Thomas JENKINSON, Esq. Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq. M. JAMES. Shanghai, JOHN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. 6 per cent. 12 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, August 28, 1886. 947

Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. ED. MILLER to sign Bills of Lading in our Name from this date. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, November 29, 1886. 2274

N. O. T. O. I. C. E.

THE Undersigned will ENTER into PARTNERSHIP on the 1st January 1887, as SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style or Firm of "HUGHES & EZRA".

R. JONES HUGHES, N. N. J. EZRA. Hongkong, December 31, 1886. 2492

NOTICE.

MR. A-SING, the Proprietor of the "A-SING" SHOEMAKER'S SHOP, No. 23, Graham Street, has died in the country. His widow has SOLD THE ENTIRE BUSINESS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, &c., &c., belonging to the Deceased, to the Undersigned, who, from the 1st instant, will carry on the same Business, in the same Shop, under the Style of "A-SING". Notice is hereby given that he is a Representative for A-SING, contracted by the late Proprietor of his Shop.

OHUEN SHING, A-SING, Proprietor. Hongkong, February 14, 1887. 262

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the ROTANIC GARDENS, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th February, 1887.

ALL EXHIBITS must be Entered not later than the 14th instant, and PLANTS in POTS should be sent in on the 15th instant.

Admission:—First Day, \$1; Second Day, 20 Cents.

Tickets for the First Day may be obtained from LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The Gates will be open at 2 p.m.

Schedules of Prizes can be obtained from CHARLES FORD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 5, 1887. 203

### HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's OFFICE, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1886, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, February 11, 1887. 242

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Sixth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, Pedder's Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., to receive a Statement of the Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1886, and to discuss any matters that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, February 9, 1887. 232

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February current, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1886.

By Order of the Court of Directors, JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 1, 1887. 178

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th day February current (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 1, 1887. 178

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OHUEN SHING, A-SING, Proprietor. Hongkong, February 14, 1887. 262

## Business Notices.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.



### FOR SALE.

#### RACING SADDLES AND GENERAL SADDLERY.

#### JOCKEY WHIPS, SPURS AND RIDING BOOTS.

#### RACE SCARVES AND COLOURS.

#### FELT HATS, NEWEST STYLES AND SHAPES.

#### CIGARS 'THE MANUAS.'

#### Also, CIGARS 'THE MANUAS.'

#### AYALA & Co.'S CHAMPAGNE.

#### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 12, 1887. 250

### JUST PUBLISHED.

### HONGKONG ALMANACK FOR 1887.

CONTAINING the Calendars and Astronomical Phenomena for the Year computed to Hongkong Civil Time, Information respecting the Colony and the several Government Departments, Meteorological and General Statistics, Tide Tables, Waggon Tables, Postal Regulations, Map of the Island, and a Mass of Statistical and Interesting Local Information not otherwise accessible in a handy form,

### KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, February 11, 1887. 243

### ROBERT LANG & Co., Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

(—)

### EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

#### A SELECTION OF STYLISH SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

#### DRAB SHELL HATS.

#### CHRISTY'S BLACK AND COLORED FELT HATS.

#### New Boots and Shoes.

#### PATENT LEATHER DANCING PUMPS.

Hongkong, February 16, 1887. 276

### Victoria Hotel, Praja and Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well-ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

### W. POWELL & Co.

#### GREAT CLEARANCE SALE FOR CASH

#### 14 Days only, Remnants! Remnants!! Remnants!!!

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, January 31, 1887. 174

### THE BON MARCHE.

(C H E A P M A R K E T)

ADJOINING THE STAG HOTEL (NEXT DOOR).

At Cash Prices and for Cash only.

WATCHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ALBUMS, KNIVES, CUTLERY, LEATHER GOODS, CLOCKS, and a varied Stock of Fancy GOODS of all kinds.

BON MARCHE, next door to THE STAG HOTEL.

Hongkong, September 8, 1886. 1739

### TO LET.

### MOUNT KELLETT

WITH immediate accommodation on the Com- pany's PREMISES known as the P. & O. O. Offices, also in the opposite side of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.



much diminution or become beautifully less are they reached, the several residents' pockets? When that students were quelled, did they not all they deserved, or what had been promised to them? Were they not put under the same official despotism as the other ordinary officers? Have they not been placed absolutely at the command of and obliged to take directions from ignorant officers who have never been to sea and whose only merit consists in being high mandarins or the relations of such? Have there not been cases of desertion on account of bad treatment received, and have there been no frequent and loud complaints? Here more than anywhere internal reforms are required to induce promising young men to devote their time to the necessary course of study and training, and when qualified to risk their lives and all in the loyal defence of their dear country upon the raging billows. Get an efficient navy by all means, but before all get reform. Take timely warning by the naval encounter of Foochow, where so many of China's ships of war, though outnumbering the French fleet and carrying heavy ordnance, were sunk within the space of barely half an hour. Such a record should make a nation weep and repeat in sackcloth and ashes. Just another little question: Under the present regime how much does it cost China to learn and adopt the best means for governing her own immediate possessions first, and then extend her influence gradually and by small degrees to other countries upon an equal footing and desires foreign powers to respect her sovereignty and rights, she must do a great deal more than simply get strong.

To China's decision to exercise a more effective supervision on the acts of her naval princes and of accepting a larger responsibility for them than hitherto, I will say little, except to warn her that it is not the wisest plan by any means to accept any increased responsibility before you are ready for it. It will only bring you into more trouble and vexation of spirit. Is it not better for China to learn and adopt the best means for governing her own immediate possessions first, and then extend her influence gradually and by small degrees to other countries upon an equal footing and desires foreign powers to respect her sovereignty and rights, she must do a great deal more than simply get strong.

It is now time to direct our attention to China's Army. Here some of my remarks on her may well equally apply. The Chinese make fine soldiers if properly disciplined and armed, and placed under brave leaders.

Let their salaries be paid regularly and adequately according to law, and not cut down and kept in arrears for months together; let their drills be conducted regularly and at frequent intervals by experienced officers as a matter of fact and not of form; let their arms be of the best and most modern kind, not cheap and rusty old things; let the cartridges for their guns and rifles be of the right sort and size, not ill-fitting; let their officers and generals personally lead them into action, not staying behind miles away on some convenient spot out of harm's way; let their distinguished services and bravery be justly recognised and suitably rewarded without partiality and favoritism; and let no outsiders creep in to divide the glory with them by payment;—then there will be great hope that the soldiers of China will turn out as brave and successful as those of the best European powers. These are the only means by which reform can be brought about, while no amount of talking, severity or compulsion will accomplish the desired end. Does China wish to have an army worthy of the name? Let her then first reform her internal administration in this department. One point I wish to impress especially upon those who have the guidance of affairs is, that the efficiency of an army does not so much depend upon the number of soldiers composing it as in their collective and individual proficiency. Therefore exist not over the 300,000,000 of souls.

愛有臣僕萬惟億萬心子  
有臣三千惟一心

I cannot leave this topic without recalling to mind the achievements of the Ever-Victorious Army when under the distinguished leadership of that renowned chief, the late lamented General C. G. Gordon.

As to China's relations with foreign powers, it must be admitted that she has much cause for complaint in that direction. She is bound down by treaties to do much that is incompatible with her rights and dignity as an independent sovereign state. She is often sharply pulled up and rebuked for the least semblance of a breach of an article in such treaties, while some foreign nations are not very careful in observing their parts of the agreements and extremely tardy in rendering justice to her claims. China's sons, too, have not always received that amount of respect and consideration which they deserve, and in some places they have been brutally treated as if they were mere tools than men. I deeply sympathise with China, in every wrong which she has suffered, and I long with every true-hearted Chinese for the time to come when China shall take her place among the foremost nations and her people be welcomed and esteemed everywhere. It will be a golden time indeed when China's offspring can stand upon the same equality and enjoy the same freedom and privileges as the inhabitants of the most favoured nations. Let this be the end and aim of all true patriotic sons of China, and I doubt not that the time will speedily come.

While I am thus exhaling let me give a few words of advice. Let those Chinese who have a mind to raise themselves and their nation along with them first find out the true cause of their country's degradation and then apply the proper remedy. Do not rely too much upon the reorganisation of your army, nor the increase of your navy, nor upon your new forts and guns, the want of which have without doubt reduced the strength and position of China, but to a limited extent only. The real weakness of China, however, lies in her loose morality and evil habits, both social and political. With the social I have here nothing to do, since my object now is to deal with the political. Righteousness becomes a nation, but it does more. It is the backbone and fountain of strength. How does this apply in the present case? Let us see. Take a single example. What makes the several Foreign Powers insist upon the violation of the Sovereign right of China to bring every foreign resident within her territory, except the various Ambassadors and their suites, under their law, and to try such offenders in their own courts and mete out punishment in their own way? The Marquis Tseng would say that it is because China has not a formidable army and navy; but I would rather suggest that it was owing to my justification and excuse. Marquis

to the distrust with which Europeans universally regard the Chinese system of law and especially its administration. They hate the very idea of extorting evidence from prisoners and witnesses by infliction of corporal pain; they detest bribery and unfair dealings; they abhor the filthy prisons in which the condemned or even remanded are kept; they shudder at the sound of *ling-chi* and almost faint at the various tortures usually resorted to in a Chinese prison. Does any one think that any Foreign especially European Government will be lenient and submissive enough to place their subjects at the mercy of China's Mandarins, where such things exist? Never were China twenty times as strong as she is or stronger. If China wishes to have diplomatic relations with other countries upon an equal footing and desires foreign powers to respect her sovereignty and rights, she must do a great deal more than simply get strong.

Will the learned Marquis kindly consider the following passages from the Chinese Classics:

王如施仁政於民省刑罰薄稅徵。可使制梃以撻秦楚之堅甲利兵矣。上下交征利而國危矣。苟為後義而先利不奪。不仁民而王莫之能禦也。足食足兵民信之矣。自信不立。翼善射。莫之能禦。舟楫不得其死然禹稷躬稼而有天下。

SINENSIS.

#### TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

(Via Southern Line.)

A CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, 14th February, 1887.  
The recall of the troops from Algeria is now denied.

THE VATICAN AND CHINA.

LONDON, 14th February.

It is reported that the Vatican is sending to Pekin a convention assuring the complete liberty and security of Catholics in China.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, 14th February.

It is rumoured that a secret treaty has been concluded between China and Germany.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUZI CANAL.

OUTWARD BOUND.—Colombia, December 31; January 18.—Amphitrite, Hector, *Amphitrite*, *Chelone*, 26; *Braunschweig*, *Castor*, 20; *Denmark*, *Benevento*, *Glenelg*, *Yorke's Peak*, 1; *Melbourne*, 4; *Argonaut*, *Pluto*, *Prudent*, 8; *Glenelg*, *Lenox*, 11; *Bonita*, *Glanmore*, *Titan*, 15; *Homeward Bound*—*Hampshire*, Jan. 14; *Derbyshire*, *Glenaray*, Feb. 4; *Stentor*, *Altowaver*, 8; *Telemachus*, 15.

The *Oxus*, with the FRENCH MAIL of January 14th, was to leave Saigon on the 10th Feb., at 7 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 20th February. This packet carries replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Dec. 7th.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Irishemba*, of Liverpool, left Singapore on the 10th inst., and may be expected here or about the 10th inst.

The *Glen Ilse* steamer *Glenartney*, from London, left Singapore on the 10th instant, and may be discontinued, and raising just enough produce to give them food for the day. As for tons of ivory that are supposed to be lying waiting for transport, you may take my word for it that if they're really existed the pinnacles would have found out some way of getting it down to the coast long ago. They know well enough what ivory's worth. I only wish some of those folks at home who are always talking about the poor simple African would come out here and try a little trading with him. It's my belief that the poor simple African would cheat them out of their very skins before they knew where they were. Mind, I don't say there will never be any trade done with them, or to manufacturers.

71 deals with Forests.

72 to 84 fall back upon questions of title, Are there difficulties? Do they lead to perplexing conditions of sale? Do they affect values? How are they to be remedied? Would either the Yorkshire or Australian system of Land Registry help?

85 asks if Leaseshould still be granted or if they should be all converted into Freeholds.

86 touches on the questions of registration of wills, &c. in case of intestacy.

87 and 88 raise the question should there be a greater liberality in dealing with land outside Victoria and at Kowloon, and if any special concessions should be made to Chinese for family residences, or to manufacturers.

89 to 93 deal with the collection of Crown Rents and rates.

94 and 95 seek to get opinions about over-crowding, and propose removal of Government buildings to more open localities.

105 puts the very remarkable question, Is there any portion of the seashore where reclamations are desirable?

OPENING OF THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Alice Memorial Hospital was thrown open to visitors this afternoon previous to its opening to-morrow morning to receive patients. When the foundation-stone of the building was laid we gave a full description of the building and a short sketch of the movement which had led to the establishment of this much-needed Hospital. To this description we have only a few words to add as to the appearance of the rooms, now that the building is completed. The foundation-stone of the Hospital building was laid on the 3rd June last year by His Excellency Mr. March, and it is very gratifying to the promoters to find that the building and furnishing work has been so rapidly executed.

The business done does not equal that of the last two years, the result also has been less profitable, still the General Managers hope it will be satisfactory to the shareholders.

The Net Profit on the Working Account for this year is \$2,116.15 and the balance \$5,114.68.

The General Managers recommend that a Dividend of 10% be declared, and that the balance of \$614.68 be carried to New Account.

The plant and machinery of the Company are in good order.

Consulting Committee.—The Consulting Committee, Messrs T. T. Beving, E. Woodin, J. D. Hutchinson, H. Fawcett, and D. McCulloch, retire in accordance with the Articles of Association and are eligible for re-election.

Auditor.—The Accounts have been audited by Mr. E. S. Wheeler, who may be re-elected.

YAN, CRAWFORD & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1887.

Exchange.

Hongkong, February 16.

On London—

Bank, W/o, . . . . .

" On demand, . . . . .

" 30 days' sight, . . . . .

" 4 months' sight, . . . . .

Credit, 4 months, . . . . .

Documentary, 4 months' sight, . . . . .

On Paris—

On demand, . . . . .

Credit, 4 months' sight, . . . . .

On New York—

On demand, . . . . .

Credit, 60 days' sight, . . . . .

On Bonnay—

W/o, . . . . .

On demand, . . . . .

On Calcutta—

W/o, . . . . .

On Shanghai—

W/o, . . . . .

30 days' sight, . . . . .

Gold List, 100 fine, . . . . .

Gold List, 100 fine, . . . . .

Overseas, . . . . .

\$8.06

We understand that a preliminary meeting of a few of the leading residents will be held to-morrow to consider the best means of promoting a public movement to commemorate the Jubilee Anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. No doubt this will simply be the prelude to the calling of a public meeting, and will probably enable some of our leading men to come forward with schemes properly prepared. Meanwhile, it may be inopportune to suggest for consideration a proposal which we are sure will appeal to all right-thinking persons as deserving of attention, and one which will provide a fitting monument to our sovereign both as Queen and woman.

The Marquis de Cornville looked imposing enough for the part, but he was not equal to singing the pretty though rather trying songs. He managed his voice, however, adroitly enough and interpreted the meaning of the songs with accuracy. As the *Baillif* Mr. F. D'Esch was moderately funny. He might, we think, have made more of the 'lutes scene' than he did, and *Siropet* had held the light instead of the *Baillif* both might have been more amusing. Mr. A. Fawcett was in capital voice, and acted the part of *Grenadier* with considerable spirit. He was once or twice warmly applauded. Mr. H. Salinger's personation of *Gaspard*, the minor, was decidedly morituous and gave promise of better things. *Clair boys*, boys from the Regiments and bandsmen made up the choruses.

Emmett led the choruses. Mr. A. Rigby as

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To-morrow night, the Company will

repeat the performance of the *Mikado*, and

on Saturday evening, they will appear in

the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein*.

Questions 30 to 39 are queries with reference to the present mode of registration of titles and its value.

35 to 39 are queries with reference to the difficulties in collecting the Crown rents of

sections and sub-sections by the responsible

Crown Lessees, and the possible removal of

40 to 46 are concerned with the defective

titles arising from the absence or loss and

non-registration of Powers of attorney,

and the present method of trying to reme-

dy these defects and those arising from un-

defined boundaries

## Hankow.

(From Shanghai Mercury Correspondent.)

Hankow, 3rd Feb., 1887.

The present has been by far the severest winter we have had in this region for many years. It commenced snowing here on the 14th of January, and continued daily, more or less, until the 28th, and it is estimated that at least twenty-eight inches of snow fell in that time. The roofs of three gondolas on the concession have fallen from the heavy weight of snow on them; many of the poorer class of Chinese houses also have come to grief, and for the precautions taken by their owners many more would have shared the same fate. As the snow accumulated it was cleared off with the Chinese New Year, and the heavy fall of snow caused a great deal of all sorts to have gone off greatly in price, so that the people are in great distress, there being little or nothing in the market. Traffic on all the routes leading to this place is so blocked that provisions cannot come in. The streets are very much encumbered, half of their width being piled up with snow banked from three to seven feet high. The price of coal has also gone up, the supply on shore being nearly exhausted and it is next to impossible to land any from the boats. The lakes and shallow creeks have been covered over with ice several inches thick. It is said that there have been many boats and a large amount of goods lost on the river that leads to Hankow, and that the loss is estimated at over £100,000. The loss of life has been small, and those being no shelter, the fleet was nearly all destroyed and several persons drowned. Reports from the outlying districts say that the fall of snow has been unusually heavy and gives the depth of from three to five Chinese feet (doublets, this has been considerably exaggerated). Many lives are said to have been lost, by unfortunate wayfarers being caught in the snow-storm, losing their way and wandering into ditches where they were drowned or became exhausted and were frozen to death. Ichang and Huihan seem to have been visited with equally severe weather.

## Peking.

(From N. C. D. News Correspondent.)

The Netherlands Minister gave a Christian name to the 17th of the foreign children of Peking. The young masters to the number of over thirty turned out, and were accompanied by their guardians, foreign or Chinese, and one young lady personated the wife of St. Nicholas capitally. The snow still covers our ground. The very severe cold continues, and the sun which is but little brighter than the expressed planet which froze into ice at night. We have been wonderfully free from dust and wind. The Chinese Embassy arrived here the other day. There was an exhibition of junior scholarship at the Methodist Mission the other evening, at which the pupils in their Chinese essays and English compositions manifested considerable ability. Last summer there was a similar exhibition with the senior pupils, the scholars taking part in a lively discussion, in their debating society, called the *Ming Ching-hwei*. One of the representatives of a German Tiehien firm is, we understand, up here at present, negotiating a loan for the Governor of Shantung. Loans seem now to be in great favour with the Chinese, and a day of狂 (frenzy) has not yet come, but it apparently may very distant. The departure of the Chinese Secretary to the Customs, with his family, via Siberia, in the spring is talked of here. We have had our infrequent winter scare about smallpox, but fortunately we have nothing serious to report. The Chinese laugh at the idea of adults taking the "Heavenly Flowers." The Peking Oriental Society has such a plethora of papers, that at the last meeting of the Council it was resolved to hold fortnightly meetings instead of monthly ones, as at present. Papers for the next four meetings are already noted—over by Dr. Edkins on the Evolution of the Chinese Language, which is so quoted to discuss—one by Mr. Ferguson on the Chinese Civilization, with a comparison of Chinese and Western civilization; one by Mr. Bullock on the Recent Muhammadan Rebellion in Yunnan; two by Dr. Dodge on Kungfu, or Taoist Medical gymnastics, and a modern Chinese anatomist. Other papers are promised or expected. The financial condition of the Society is healthy.

The proposed departure of the Belgian Minister in the spring will be a great loss to Peking society, for in a social and literary point of view he occupies a high position. In proportion to the smallness of diplomatic work, the Ministers of the lesser Legations seem to devote their energies to literary matters and this is particularly true of the two neighbours, Belgium and Holland. The Emperor went to the Tang-sa on the last night of the year, as is the custom, to worship his ancestors.

There is a great slaughtering of pigs and sheep for sacrificial and domestic purposes, and it is customary at midnight of the first day of the year for every Chinese family to eat most dumplings. The shops are all closed and people are busy paying their New Year calls. Sin-hi, wishing you a happy new year, is on every person's lips. The weather has assumed a milder tone and during the day, in the sun, the streets are quite soft, may muddy. Mr. Youngusband is here at present, having returned from an eight-months' tour in Manchuria and on the Amur. This is an entirely unexplored territory and the tiger-shooting it affords, besides other matters, is likely to attract sportsmen. An early dinner is to be held to-night and everything is to be entirely Scotch. We will be here until the 1st of March and if some sort of Caldon will give us the programme and an idea of the speeches, we will send you an account of the gathering, which may be interesting to the numerous Scots of your Settlement.

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Hongkong, February 4, 1887. 198

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Francisco.For further information as to Freight  
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Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1887. 184

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH  
MORNING STAR.Run DAILY AS A FERRY BOAT between  
Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-Tsui-Tei at the  
following hours:—This Time Table will  
take effect from the 21st OCTOBER, 1886.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

Leave K. Town,Leave K. Town,Leave K. Town,Leave K. Town.

6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.

8.00 " 8.25 " 7.30 " 8.00 "

8.50 " 9.00 " 10.15 " 9.00 "

9.40 " 10.25 " 10.30 " 10.45 "

10.00 " 10.45 " 11.00 " 11.00 P.M.

11.15 " 12.00 " 12.30 " 11.15 P.M.

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